THE SOUTH IN THE HOUSE.

HOW SHE MAINTAINS HER STRENGTH ON THE COMMITTEES.

Her Power Being Undermined by Her Own Action-Old and Tried Lenders in Legislation Retiring from the House-Northern Democrate Awake to the Situation-Influ ence Surely Increased by Length of Ser vice-One-term Congressmen Swept from Their Seats in the Late Election,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31,-Thirty-two of the fifty-seven Chairmen of committees in the House of Representatives are Southern Demoerats. This, despite the fact that for the first time in many years a majority of the Democratic Representatives come from north of Mason and Dixon's line. These berths, as in the Forty-ninth and Fiftleth Congresses, are niled by men entitled to them by their length of service in the House. Here are examples:

William Henry Hatch of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, bas been fourteen years in silver Pollar Bland was made Chairman of the Com

eon Coinage, Weights and Measures by Speaker lichas been a member for twenty years. John J. Hemphili of South Carolina, Chairman of the Comittee on the District of Columbia, is credited with ten years' service in the House.

Col. Chaz. T. O'Ferrail of Virginia, Chairman of the

Committee on Elections, has also served ten years.
John M, Allen of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, has represented the Itawamba, Oktibbeha, and Tisho-

has represented to reight years.

den. Oates, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, has been twelve
jears a member of the House.
Alexander B. Montgomery of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Depart

ment, has served all years.

James H. Riount of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has been twenty years a Samuel W. Peet of Arkansas, Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Indian Affairs, has served ten years.

George D. Wise of Virginia, Chairman of the Comittee on Inter State and Foreign Commerce, is serving his sixth term.

David B. Culberson of Texas, was made Chairman of

the Committee on Judiciary. He has been a promi-nent member of the House for eighteen years. am H. H. Cowles of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, has served

Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, Chairman of the Com mittee on Naval Affairs, has been sixteen years in

fourteen years. James D. Richardson of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, has represented the Murfrees-

bore district for eight years. Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas, Chairman of the Comnittee on Public Lands, has also served eight years.
Thomas C. Catchings of Missispippi, Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, has been in the louse eight years. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, Chairman of the

twelve years standing. Samuel W. T. Lanham of Texas, who represents ninely-seven counties, and is Chairman of the Com-

Influence in the House depends largely upon the length of service of a member. The South has heretofore wielded great power. The committees cut out the work and the Chairmen of the committees usually have charge of bills

in the next Congress, if precedent is to be followed, the South may lose some of its prestige. Many of its old and experienced memmen in the Fifty-first Congress, and has lost more in this one. This year North Carolina. South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas

suffer severe losses. The nation suffers as well as the State when such men as James H. Blount, Hilary A. Her-bert, William H. Forney, William H. H. Cowles, John J. Hemphill, George D. Tillman, Samuel W. Peel, Samuel W. T. Lanham, Charles Stowart, and L. W. Moore retire from service.

The North is learning what the South is forgetting, that its interests are maintained and forwarded by retaining its members until their experience and length of service give specially true of the great cities. The exigencies of politics have heretofore seemed to require that a member should serve no longer than two terms. This idea still controls in any rural districts. It is a mistake, however. Two terms in Congress is simply an apprenticeship in the art of legislation. The new member rarely reaches a position where he

member rarely reaches a position where he can be of service to his constituents. With experience he gravitates into place and gains indusee proportionately.

Fhiladelphia has always recognized this, although a strong Republican city, she kept samuel J. Randali in the House of Representatives twenty-eight years. William D. Kelly served thirty years. Both died in service. She has sent Gen. Harry Bingham from the First district fourteen years, Charles O'Neill from the Second district twenty-eight years, and alfred C. hiarmer from the Fifth district twenty years. All have been reclected. Portland Maine, has kept Tom Roed in Congress sixteen years. But no city has done so well as Philadelphia. New York city has just elected three of her nine members for a fourth term. The dean of the State delegation, however, is James W. Covert, now serving his jourth term. Chicago, drooklyn. Boston. Louisville, Savannah, Mobile, Nashville, Baltimore, and Cincinnati are syldently profitting by the example set by l'hiladelphia. St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco have yet to follow it.

What the South has lost is best shown by ontrasting it with what she retains. Take Alabama. In this Congress among her Representatives are William H. Forney and Hilary A. Herbert. Gen. Forney has served eighteen years and Col. Herbert sixteen. In the next Congress heroidest Representative will be William C. Oates, who has served twelve years. Next to him stands Gen. Joe Wheeler, credited with ten years of service; and next to him. James E Cobb, with six years. There are three new members, and three who have served four years. The term of service of Messrs. Ferney and Herbert is almost equal to the eatire term of the new delegation; and bls although the delegation has been increased one by the last census.

Arkansas loses Samuel W. Peel, with ten rears of service. She retains Clifton R. Breckaridge with ten years, Thomas C. McRae with six years, and William H. Terry with one term. Peel's ten years is a net loss to her, alugh she has an extra Congressman under the late apportionment. She will have three w members in the next House.

Delaware retains John W. Causey, who is now serving his first term. Florida loses liobert Bullock with four years

service and retains Stephen R. Mallory with

Georgia losss James H. Blount, with twenty rears experience. Her oldest member in service in the next Congress will be Henry G. Turner, who has served twelve years. peaker Crisp has served ten years and Rufus F. Lester of Savannah four years. All her her members are serving their first term. In the next Congress she will have four new members. The aggregate experience of her delegation at the beginning of this Congress was thirty-eight years. This was much lower than in the than in the preceding Congress. At the commeacement of the next Congress the aggregate service of her delegation will be thirty-two rears. And this notwithstanding that she has an additional Congressman under the new

Old Kentucky stands in atrong contrast with ome of her Southern sisters. She more than holds her own, although she gained nothing by the apportionment. Three of her delega-tion—William J. Stone, William C. P. Breckin-

ridge, and James B. McCreary-have each served eight years. They are the oldest mem-bers in service in the delegation. Alexander B. Montgomery and Asher G. Caruth have served four years, and Thomas H. Paynter. Isaac H. Goodnight, William T. Ellis, and John H. Wilson served two years. At the beginning of this Congress the aggregate of the

John H. Wilson served two years. At the beginning of this Congress the aggregate of the terms of service of her members was thirty-six years. At the beginning of the next Congress the aggregate will be forty-sight xears.

Louisiana shows up as well as kentucky. There is only one change in her delegation. Matt Lagan of New Orleans has again dropped out and is succeeded by R. C. Davey, a new man. The oldest member in service from Louisiana is Newton C. Blanchard, who has been in the House twelve years. He ouight to be, and probably will be, elected United States Senator to fill the vacanny caused by the death of Randall L. Gibson.

Barnes Compton is the oldest member in service from Maryland. He has seen eight years in the House, At the beginning of this Congress her aggregate will be eighteen years. Baltimore is following the example of Philadelphia. Mississippl, like Louisiana, holds her own. Her senior member in the next Congress will be Gen. Charlos E. Hooker, who has been an active member of the House of Representatives for fourteen years. Thomas C. Catchings and John M. Allen will follow him, credited with ten years each. Mississippi began the Fifty-second Congress with an aggregate of thirty years' experience. She will begin the Fifty-third with the same aggregate.

The oldest member from Missourl in service is Richard P. Bland, He has been twenty years a member. William H. Hatch comes next with fourteen years. She will begin the next Congress with an aggregate of fifty-fight years. She will begin the next Congress with an aggregate of fifty-fight years. She will begin the next congress with an aggregate of fifty-fight years. She will begin the next congress with an aggregate of fifty-fight years.

fity-eight years. She will begin the next Congress with an aggregate of lifty-four years' service.

The oldest member from North Carolina in the next Congress will be John S. Henderson, with eight years' experience. The oldest member in this House is William H. H. Cowles, with ten years' experience. North Carolina at the beginning of this Congress, had an aggregate of sixteen years' service. In the next Congress her aggregate will be twenty.

South Carolina makes the worst showing of all. Her oldest representative in this Congress is George D. Tillman, with fourteen years of service. Her oldest Representatives in the next Congress will be Major William H. Brawley of Charleston and George W. Shell, each with two years of service. Her aggregate at the beginning of this Congress was twenty-four years. Her aggregate at the beginning of the next will be four years. Tennessee reflects every member of the present delegation with one exception. This exception is life Pierce, the champion of free silver in the House. He failed to secure a renomination. Her oldest member is Benton McMillin, who hus served fourteen years. Texas shows a great falling off. David R. Culberson has been elected a member of the next Congress with eighteen years' experience to his credit. Her aggregate at the beginning of the present Congress was seventy-two years. Her aggregato at the beginning of the present Congress was seventy-two years. Her aggregation at the beginning of the present congress was seventy-two years. Her aggregation at the beginning of the present congress was seventy-two apportionment giving her two additional members.

Old Virginia never tires. Her oldest members.

shows a loss of twenty-four in the face of an apportionment giving her two additional members.

Old Virginia never tires. Her oldest member in the next Congress in term of service will be George D. Wise of Richmond. He will have had twelve years of service. Col. Chas. T. O'Ferrall comes next, with ten years' experience. Virginia's aggregate at the beginning of the present Congress was twenty-four years. Her aggregate in the next Congress will be thirty.

West Virginia roslected her entire delegation, headed by William L. Wilson, who will have had eight years' service at the beginning of the next Congress.

The figures, like those of the last Congress, show a net loss for the South. She seems to be on the down grade in Congress, and sconer or later, unless her best men are retained, she is bound to feel it. Years of service may seem to be nothing in comparison with men, but the South is losing some of her oldest and ablest men, and it will take more than a decade to fill their places. Her decline began in the last Congress, Before that she had gained in every Congress since the war.

The aggregate of service in the coming Congress will foot up 648 years for members from the North, and only 460 for those from the South. The South, however, is represented almost entirely by Democrats, while there is, strong Republican preponderance in the North. There will be 119 Southern Democrats in the next House, and only 98 from the North. There will be 119 Southern Democrats in the next House, and only 98 from the North. There will be 119 Southern Democrats in the next House, and only 198 from the North. There will be 119 Southern Democrats will represent 452 years of experience, and the 98 Northern Democrats only 268 years.

III.

Untimely political frost nipped many a tender Congressional plant in the last election. Fifty-nine members serving their first terms were retired. Some of them were valuable men and deserved a better fate. A few. appreciating the spasmodic character of the convulsion that threw them into Congress. efused to accept a renomination. Others allowed it to be thrust upon them, with the understanding that there was to be neither assessment nor investment.

The great majority of these legislative shoots, however, not only sought a renomination, but strained every nerve to secure a reelection. The mortality in certain sections was great, and hardly to be explained upon the theory that it was Presidential election year. The vote for Congressman in many districts did not keep pace with the vote for elec-tors. In other States it outstripped them.

In Michigan, for instance, where both electors and Congressmen were elected from the Congressmen sent to the next House, and only ent House there are seven Democrats and four will be seven Republicans and five Democrats. Wisconsin made a different deal. The Democrats there made a magnificent showing in the Presidential and Gubernatorial contests. but lost three Congressmen.

In Iowa the mortality was terrific. The Democratic loss of Congressmen was a fitting sequel to the Republican majority for Presi-Representatives from Iowa in this Congress. and will have only one-Judge Walter L Hayes -in the next Congress. In view of the number of Post Offices in Iowa, the Judge is rather to

be pitied than envied.

In Illinois the vote for Congressmen did not keep pace with the vote for Grover Cleveland. The Democrats lost four districts, notwithstanding the immense majority given for the Democratic Presidential ticket.

In Ohio they did much better. The Republicans had redistricted the State, and expected to carry sixteen districts out of the twentyone. But the Democrats upset their calculations by carrying eleven districts.

Among the new men who will be missed from the House at its next session. Allen R. Bushnell of Wisconsin is prominent. He made an excellent tariff speech, and displayed unusual talents. He is a close reasoner, and one who has won the attention of the House.

Another man who gave signs of great prom-Another man who gave signs of great promise was George Johnstone of South Carolina. He made few speeches; but they were concise and to the point. His failure to secure a renomination was much regretted.

A man who endeared himself to his associates was Lemuel Ammerman of Seranton. Pa. His kismet was Joe Seranton of Scranton. Joe has been running into Congress on alternate terms for the last twelve years. He his the mark, however, whenever there is a Presidential election.

The defeat of Archibald H. A. Williams of North Carolina was one to be lamented. Williams is one of the most industrious workers in committee and a gentleman of far more than ordinary ability. He had a desperate struggle for a re-election, and undoubtedly lost his district through lack of the sinews of war.

doubtedly lost his district through lack of the sinews of war.

Henry W. Bentley of the Onoida District in New York is also a man who can illy be spared. In any other than a Presidential year he would probably have been re-elected.

The failure of Judge Dixon of Montana to secure a reclection surprised the House. He is an active and a useful member, and one whose place it will not be easy to fill.

The Farmers' Alliance suffered a loss, not only in Thomas E. Matson of Georgia, but in B. H. Clover and James G. Otts of Kansas.

The Democracy of the House will miss John C. Crosby of Massachusetts. He is a starting Democrat, who ought to have heen redected. Williams is also lamented. They are earnest in their work, and command the respect and attention of the House.

Frederick E. White of Iowa will also be missed. He made a tariff speech which surprised the natives and which has been seat-

tered over the country like forest leaves in autumn. Other lows one-termers worthy of note are John J. Seerley, John T. Hamilton, and Thomas Bowman. Seerley gives way to Gov. John H. Gear, who has been made an official of the Treasury Department since his election to Congress. A man who has made himself heard in the House on every occasion is Walt H. Butler, another of the Iowa unfortunates.

Then there were some good men in Minnesota who went by the board. There was James N. Castle, as breezy as the wind that sweeps over Lake Fepin, and with a mind as clear as the atmosphere of the State he represents.

Among other men who were sweet out of political existence by the gale in Minnesota was Kittel Halvorsen, who came here a poor Norwerlan boy, won fame in the Union army, and was cast into Congress on the top wave of the Farmers' Alliance.

There are some good Democrats dropped from the Illinois delegation who will be remembered in the Fifty-third Congress. Among them is Benjamin T. Cable, who organized the great Cleveland victory in the West. He had charge of the Chicago Branch of the National Democratic Committee. Gen. Walter C. Newberry is a prominent figure in the present Congress, and so is Herman W. Snow of the same State. Both retire. Another active man from Illinois is Owen Scott. Cable and Newberry refused renominations. Samuel T. Busey defeated Joseph G. Cannon two years ago, and went to the wall this year because Cannon had gone into training while Busey was at work in Washington.

Other one-termers, whose names may appear in some new edition of Lanman, were lieuben W. Everett and Thomas E. Winn of Georgia. David H. Patten of Indians. J. W. Kendall of Kentucky, who thrilled the House with a free-silver speech before he had been in his seat two weeks: Byron G. Stout, H. M. Youmans, and H. H. Wheeler of Michigan: William H. Harries of Minnesota, F. S. Coolidge of Massachusetts, Joseph H. Beeman of Sississippi, Samuel Byrenes of Missouri, Orrin F. Daniell of New Hampshire, Iraao N. Cox, George Van Honn. H

THREW HIS LANTEAN INTO THE CAR, But Fatled to Waken Engineer Kleinert and

The investigation which is being made by Superintendent Ohlhausen of the Central Railroad of New Jersey of the accident on the road, which occurred at White House last Wednesday morning, has developed facts which are exceedingly interesting. There was what railroad men call a rear end

collision of two freight trains. Twelve cars were wrecked and a quantity of valuable freight was damaged. The first train, which was coming east, reached White House about 3:45 o'clock, and stopped at the water plug to

was coming east, reached White House about 3:45 o'clock, and stopped at the water plug to get a fresh supply of water. Rear Brakeman McDevitt, according to regulations, started back with his lantern to signal the next train. There is a sharp curve in the road about 300 yards west-of white House, and before turning that curve the engineer of an approaching train would be unable to see a train standing at the station. It is for that reason that a brokeman is always sent back with his signal lantern at night or flag in day time.

Brakeman McDevitt had gone some distance beyond the curve when he heard the noise of an approaching train and saw the headlight of the locomotive. He waved his lantern, and expected to see the train slow down. To his consternation there was no diminution of speed. The train kept thundering along at a speed of about twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. McDevitt began to wave his lantern frantically and shouted, forgotting in his excitement that his voice could not be heard. On came the train, the speed apparently increasing every moment. As it drew nearer to the brakeman he concluded that the engineer was asleep or something had happened to him and the locomotive was running wild. There was no guiding hand at the throttle. There was no guiding hand the fireman, but did not arouse Engineer Kleinert from his profound slumber. The locomotive, No. 309, is of the hog-back pattern. The engineer stands on one side of the high boiler and the fireman of the other, and when the fireman is housy with his furnace the engineer is not in sight. For this reason the fireman did not notice that Engineer Kleinert had fallen asleep. When the learner came crashing through

aded travel for several hours.

At the investigation Engineer Kleinert admitted that he was asleep but said that he had been on continuous duty for thirty hours and was unable to keep awaks. Superintendent Ohlhausen says this cannot be true. Kleinert lives in Mauch Chunk and had ten hours' Ohlhausen says this cannot had ten hours lives in Mauch Chunk and had ten hours rest. Ohlhausen says, before he started with the train. The run from Mauch Chunk to White House is only seventy-five miles, and is usually made in from live to six hours. Mr. Ohlhausen says that in the company's own interest a man would not be kept on duty for thirty consecutive hours, because it would not be safe to trust him. The investigation will be finished on Tuesday.

WANTS \$30,000 FOR EJECTMENT. Landlord Breen Says Publisher Hitchcock Put Him in Fear of His Life,

A case of forcible ejectment will come up before Judge Dykman in the Supreme Court of Queens county on Wednesday. The plaintiff is John G. Breen and the defendant Benjamin W. Hitchcock. Breen is 75 years of age years younger. At present he conducts the Bay Shore Hotel at Bay Shore. In his fifty years of hotel life he has probably managed several dozens of hotels, mainly at summer resorts. Hitchcock is a publisher of musi and is interested in several music stores in this city. For many years he sold lots on The action is brought for \$30,000 damages

for forcible ejectment under the statute pro-

The action is brought for \$30,000 damages for forcible ejectment under the statute providing that in a case such as the present the ejected party shall recover treble the sum allowed as damages. Breen avers that the actual damage caused him by the proceedings of Hitchcock amounted to \$10,000.

On May 5 last Messrs. Breen and Hitchcock signed a lease by which the former was to take charge of the Lawrence Brach Hotel. The lease was to hold good until Dec. 31, a period of nearly eight months. Breen was to pay to air. Hitchcock one-fifth of the gross receipts. About June 1. Breen says. Hitchcock came to him while he was in possession of the hotel and said: "You must put up \$4,000 in cash or you can't stay in this house." Breen refused to pay any cash, and on June 1t, while Breen was absent on a trip to this city getting supplies. Hitchcock went to the hotel with five men and took possession of it. Shortly after Breen returned. As he entered the main office, he says, Hitchcock stepped up to him and said:

"I've come to take possession of this house, and don't you put hond on your him pocket or we'll get the start of you. If you make any resistance we'll break every bone in your body. Now, you get out of here at once."

I'won't get out," Breen replied. "I propose to stay here." As he gave this reply, Breen says, the live men made a motion as if to throw him out forcibly. Then, fearing that his lite was in danger, Breen left the hullding. After he went out the doors were barred and he was kept out. He returned to the hotel for his personal effects five days after his ejectment. Some of his things he got, but a great mass of valuable papers relating to businesses. Mr. Hitchcock. Fifteen persons who had engaged rooms with Breen will be called as witnesses. Mr. Hitchcock, in his answer to the complaint, admits that he ejected Breen, but says he was justified in doing so because Breen was unable to live up to the contract. This statement will be contradicted. Mr. Hitchcock also denies that he used force in ejecting lives.

Cercle Français de l'Harmonie Binner. The twenty-eighth anniversary of the estab lishment of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will be celebrated in accordance with the arwith the relevance in accordance with the arbitrary rule of the society, which prescribes a dinner on Jan. 7 in each year. Members from all parts of the country will assemble on that date and afterward will attend the mask ball in Madison Square Garden, which this year takes place on Yeb. 6. Shierry will receive the society at 7 P. M. next Saturday, and it is said that, owing to the new refrigerator steamers, it will be possible to provide novel delicacles from France for the passalas.

PROF.KARGE, "THE GENERAL."

CONSPIRATOR, SOLDIER, AND IN-STRUCTOR OF LANGUAGES.

Man Whom All Princeton Students of the Past Twenty-two Kears Will Remembe A Polish Patriot who Hated the Ger mans, a Cavalry Leader who Brought the Discipline of the Camp Into His Class Roon

When the newspapers told of the sudden leath of Gen. Joseph Kargé last Wednesday every Princeton man graduated in the last twenty-two years at once recalled the most distinct personality in the Princeton faculty. a detail of it could not fail to be stamped upor the memory of each student, whether of his classes or not. Dr. McCosh is remembered, but not with such precision of detail.

"The General," as all the boys called Prof. Karge, who held the chair of Continental Languages, had led a remarkable life, such a one as romaneers have told again and again. He had engaged in conspiracies; he had been condemned to death as a traitor, deserter conspirator: he had fought many battles, and after over twenty years of incessant storm, after fighting under the flage of three great nations, and under a fourth flag once the standard of a powerful nation, but now, as when he fought for it, the shroud of past glory. he became a professor in a Preabyterian col-lege. With the story of his adventurous life written upon his face, outcropping in dress and manner and speech, he settled in that placid New Jersey village, to fret away Surely, the distaff could not have looked more absurd in the brawny hand of Achilles than did the lecture manuscript under the arm of 'the General."

There was one scene, repeated again and again, which always brought this incongruity most forcibly to the mind of the writer. The Marquand Chapel at Princeton is a beautiful. solemn church with a mournful memory of long prayers and tedious sermons. At the Sunday morning service the members of the faculty sat in pews a bit raised above the floor of the church and ranged against the walls to the right and to the left. If one glanced in either direction one saw a long row of white. rather melancholy faces, the faces of men who have stepped aside, and, walking under classic shades, have speculated and catalogued, but have neveracted any but a trivial part in the great melodrama of life. But, glancing far enough along this line, one suddenly saw and started at seeing a face in no wise like these others. This face was a call to action. Here was a skin browned and toughened by the sun and wind and dust of battlefields, a stormy, wrinkled brow, deep dented by the blow of a cavalry sabre. Here were lines that told of furious passions, of deep sorrows, and intense hatreds. And from the midst of these large, strong features, under bristling, farprojecting eyebrows, looked a pair of eyes that strove in vain to bem ild, that could never soften to the passionless, serene look of the churchman and the student. On a battlefield, at a meeting where a people was to be roused to revolution, one would expect to find such a face. To see such features looking out over the top of a black-bound Presbyterian hymnal was almost laughable.

But Sunday after Sunday "the General" sat there, looking out over his book, sometimes with a queer little smile in his eyes, usually trying to draw his face to the requisite length. And the visitor at the chapel services would listen with feigned or sight interest to his friend's catalogue of names, celebrated in the world of thought or the world of college. But when his eyes would light on "the General's" face, he would invariably say: "Yes, but who is that nan?" And what is he doing here?" "The General" was both liked and disliked, but he was never loved, because love was something he did not wish from his scholars. He hated the ordinary; poll parrot grint, known in Princeton's story as the "fiend." He detested the average college boy, careless of learning and full of horseplay. Sometimes his temper, which was flerce, quick, and vaporous, would get the mastery, and his recitation rooms would become bedlam with the General's voice, resonant, trained to be heard when his eyes would light on "the General's" eral's voice, resonant, trained to be heard above the roar of battle, hissing and booming with rage. This was not every day, but at least every other day during the twenty-two years of his professorship. Again, and this was as frequently as his outbursts of passion, he would be courtly and gracious, and would give his classes an exhibition of manners of the old school.

years of his professorship. Again, and this was as frequently as his outbursts of passion, he would be courtly and gracious, and would give his classes an exhibition of manners of the old school.

On rare occasions he would unbend, and, at the appeal of his pupils, who recognized his unusual humor quickly, would tell some story from his own experiences so graphically that no one would ever forget it. But "the General" nover located, and would ever forget it. But "the General" nover located, and would ever still conspiring.

There was a story about his brother, swept away into a story her for his country. He was born in locating the history when the Foles were still conspiring.

There was a story about his brother, swept away into a story her provided the history of the days when the was mouthed for dad for a dozen years, how he spent half that time working as a convict in the kib than times, to cross the great deserted. Tartary, His brother lell in with a Tartar tray knowledge by helping them out of a tight place, and some his brother lell in with a Tartar tray knowledge by helping them out of a tight place, and the soles of his feat when he soles, but, taking advantage of their carelessess in guarding man so maimed, stole a horse and dashed away. He escaped, but his horse fell dead, hie set out to walk for his feet to follow the soles, but, taking advantage of their carelessess in guarding man so maimed, stole a horse and dashed away. He escaped, but his horse fell dead, hie set out to walk for his feet to follow the soles, but, taking advantage of their carelessess in guarding man so maimed, stole a horse and dashed away. He escaped, but his horse fell dead, hie set out to walk for his feet to follow the soles, but, taking advantage of their carelessess in guarding man so maimed, stole a horse and dashed away. He escaped by the horse fell dead, he set out to walk for his feet with the set of their carelessess in guarding his his his publication. "The General" as set out of the rying pan into the fire. The Ger

"I hate ze Ger-r-r-rman-n-sss:"

To hear "the General" say that word "hate" was to understand what it really means. The way he rolled and hissed "Germans" suggested the crack of a cannon, with a climax of boiling lead pouring into water. The tradition of this story went down from year to year. Each class tried to beg or beguile him into telling it and the class that was successful was satisfied with the trill of hearing it over. "The General" told it only at intervals of several years.

Gen. Kargé was master of many languages, although he spoke all except, perhaps, liussian, with a strong accent. From his varied and turbulent experience, in many countries for he had seen 'trouble' in France and Austria, as well as in Germany and Russia, he had sot together a rich vocabulary of

1893. THE NEW YEAR IS HERE IN THE CRASELESS FLIGHT OF TIME, AND NOW, AS HERETOFORE, WE KEEP PACE WITH THE ALMANAO, AND WE ARE HERE, TOO, WITH A STOCK OF FURNITURE

AND CARPETS AS NEW AS THE YEAR. WE HAVE, HOWEVER, MANY ARTICLES IN PARLOR AND DINING FURNITURE THAT WE WOULD RATHER SELL BELOW COST THAN TO TAKE THEM IN STOCK. HERE'S YOUR OFFOR-TUNITY TO BUY AT A SACRIFICE. COME OF TUESDAY AND PICK THEM OUT.

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denunciation. When his class exasperated him and his wounds troubled him he would siam down his book and begin a treading like that of a caged lion. He would lift up his voice and, avoiding such additions as he had made to the vocabulary in England and in this country, would pour forth a racing, intermingling stream of French, Italian, German, Russian, Polish, and Hungarian, with possibly a few dashes of dialects.

This majestic thunder, bursting from his lips in a cavalry charge, had made his men follow his flashing sword and blazing eyes, but in the classroom, with the steam heater banging away in that mysterious fashion peculiar to steam heaters, with a set of flippant students to listen, it was as much out of place as the hymn book in his maimed hind and the plous lengthening of his battle-scarred features. The boys did not understand what they did not. But they understood something of the physical and menial tortures the excavalry leader was suffering and they noither blamed nor laughed at him.

But "the General's" philosophy would soon triumph over his wrath which, having such an outlet as "the General's" vocabulary, might well be soon appeased. His manner and speech would be subdued and gentle beyond any capacity for gentleness that his face revosied. At times this fury would burst upon one particular student, and he would be driven from the room after a few volleys with some such phrases as: "Out of my sight! You fill me with horror!"

If the object of this attack came in after the recitation and said: "General, I feel that I have been insulted, outraged by you," the General would look at him with a stern but softening gaze and say: "Well, sir, you provoked mo beyond measure. But, my dear sir, my dear young man, I was hasty. I am unfortunate in having a violent temper which was not restrained when restraint might have curbed it. I would not offend any gentleman. my dear, young gentleman, and I ask your pardon." All this would be said with a stall and a kindliness of accountating of money was not his for

hat and how.

When he wished to be especially serious he laid his hand upon his heart. Sometimes he accompanied the pause for this unusual street salute with a compliment, as when one spring day he said to a handsome old woman; "Oh, salute with a compliment, as when one spring day he said to a handsome old woman: "Oh, madame, you renew your youth with each spring," and, as he spoke, the roses really did bloom in her cheek. He must have been a handsome, gallant fellow in his youth, and a good many women must have realized it. But all knowledge of this is buried no doubt with "the General."

His one great failing was that he would bring the manners and the disciplinary ideas of the schools abroad and the gameries and camps everywhere into an American college class room. But when he apologized, no one ever heard him excuse his temper by pleading his wounds, which often troubled him so that he could not eat por sleep nor even remain quiet in his chair. It was his uncontrollable temper, he would say, and it was only by roundabout means that the boys and the other prefessors learned how he suffered.

Those of the boys who had millitary fathers learned many things of his career in the Union army, where he led many a brave cavalry charge. And while the boys thought of "the General" as an able philologist and a professor, who had failings of temper, their fathers thought of the brave General of cavalry, regarded by many as the ablest cavalry leader in the Union army, fearless, reckless, leading his regiments with a wild dash, they following wherever he went, carried away by his delirious love of the clash of sabres and the crack of revolvers and carbines.

It seems strange to think of Princeton without "the General" and his hymnat.

MRS. VARITY FINDS HER HUSBAND.

After a Year's Absence He Walked Into a On June 27, 1801, a warrant was issued by Justice Murray, in the Yorkville Police Court, for the arrest of Francis Varity, charged with abandoning his wife and three children. Varity could not be found and the warrant was laid away in the court safe. On Thursday it was brought out and given to a policeman. Mrs. Varity has supported herself by working in O'Neill's restaurant in Sixth avenue. On Wednesday night Varity came in. and before he could give his order Mrs. Varity ran into the street and called a policeman, who marched the protesting Varity to the West Thirtieth street station house. In the Jefferson Market Court on Friday morning Justice White told Mrs. Varity she must get a warrant in the Yorkville court, and discharged the prisoner. So the old warrant was unearthed. Varity, who lives at 152 East 120th street, was arraigned in the York ville Police Court yesterday, and was held in \$300 for trial. Mrs. Varity told the Justice she had learned that her husband had lived near her for the past year. Varity tried to em-brace his wife, but she wouldn't be appeased.

The University Settlement Society proposes

to erect a \$75,000 building in Forsyth street. It is to be 25 by 100 feet, and six stories high. The plans are by Architect Gildersleeve of 24 State street. Henry Holt is the Chairman of the Building Committee of the society. The Wyanoke Boat Club has accepted the plans of Messra Neville & Bagge of 250 West 125th street for a \$7,000 boat house at 132d street and Harlem River.

The old Shoe and Leather Bank building at

Broadway and Chambers street will soon be

torn down to make room for a big fireproof structure. J. C. Cody & Co. are preparing the plans.

The Bleecker Street Eank for Savings will soon erect a new building at Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. The Bowery Savings Bank expects to build a new structure somewhere uear its present site.

The Brooklyn Bleycle Club, now at 42 Hanson place, Brooklyn, will build a new club house at Bath Beach. W. F. Norris of Court street, Brooklyn, is the architect.

The Catholic Church of St. John will build a church in Van Winkle Street, Jersey City, to cost \$150,000. It will have a spire 225 feet high. Pailiser Bros. of 487 Fifth avenue are the architects. structure. J. C. Cody & Co. are preparing the

## Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

## UNDERWEAR and

Opening Bargain Sale for 1893.

The goods offered at this sale (beginning Tuesday morning) far exceed in value the prices quoted-an unnecessary reminder to the thousands of our patrons who know from past experience what to expect on this occasion.

Underwear Dept. NICHT COWNS. 25c., 49c., 75c., 98c.

Look for the sign J. H. Little & Co. ever the door before trimmed according to price with Torchon and Val. laces, white and col-

> ored embroideries. CHEMISES and SKIRTS. 39c., 49c.,

75c., 98c. Chemises Made of Cambric, Lawn and Muslin, extra long and regular lengths, trimmed according to price with colored and white embroideries, Torchon, Val. and Point de Paris laces. Skirts-With Flounces of Hamburg

embroideries, Torchon and Val. laces,

Cambric ruffles and fancy tucking.

CORSET COVERS & DRAWERS 25c., 49c.,

trimmed according to price with Hamburg and Nainsook embroideries, fancy laces and ribbons.

Drawers-Regular and extra widths. trimmed according to price with White and Colored Hamburg, Torchon, Val. and Point de Paris laces.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

PURCHASE OF FORT BROWN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- Shortly before the holiday adjournment the House passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the payment of all claims arising out of the use by the United States of the Fort Brown reservation at Brownsville, Toxas, and for acquiring a good

title thereto. The bill has a history. The use of the land on which Fort Brown stands goes back forty-six years, to its occupation by Gen. Taylor at the outbreak of the war with Mexico. then the question of payment for it has from time to time come up. In the year 1875 a Board of officers examined the subject, and reported that the reservation, at a fair valuation, was worth \$25,000. This report had the approval of Gen. Augur. Gen. Sheridan. Secretary Belknap, and President Grant, and accordingly Congress appropriated that sum to pay for it. It was found, however, that the title was in dispute; besides, the owners declined to receive that sum in compensation. The appropriation act having expired by its own limitation, a long time intervened before Congress passed another. But at length, in 1885, under the urgency of the counsel for the owners or claimants, it made another appropriation, which proved to be \$100,000. Be tween these two acts a bill had been introduced into the Fiftieth Congress making \$50,000 the

sum available for the extinguishment of all

claims, but it was not finally neted upon.

After the appropriation of \$160,000 was made the claimants disputed with each other. made the Calmants disputed with each other, and the War Department withheld the payment of the money. The old question of the title was also examined in this dispute, and meanwhile attention was called to the fact that at one time Congress had only proposed to pay \$25,000 for the same land, and shortly afterward was considering \$50,000 as a proper sum for extinguising all claims.

When the subject, accordingly, was again brought before Congress, a few years ago, it excited spirited discussion. A doubt was even raised as to whether the Government wanted a post at Fort Brown at all. It was shown that in 1880 Gen. Sherman had advised that if the owners of the site were not satisfied with \$25,000, the post should be dismanticed and the garrison removed to linggold Barracks. He considered that while Fort Brown had an importance as being opposite Matamoras and contained buildings which had cost much money, yet the site had "no more strategic value than any other mile on the lower Rio Grande." The next year a new element was added to the discussion by the discovery that the river was washing away the bank. In the year 1882 Fort Brown was afflired with yellow fever, and Gen. Sherman in his annual report advised its absolute abandonment. In 1883 Gen. Sheridan wrote to Gen. Sherman that Fort Brown was "of importance only as a revenue post in the commerce between Matamoras and Brownswille." and further that "the old post has served its purpose, and we should not spend any more money on it. This roint has been left behind by Forts McIntosh, Duncan, and Bliss."

Further testimony on the subject afterward came in in a report of surgeon-General Moore, which put down Fort Browns as the unhealthlest post in the country. Malaria, which as a disabiling factor was put at an average of 312 per thousand throughout the army, showed 24.72 at Fort Brown, the nearest approach to this figure being Little Rock, with 1403. In rheumatism and other diseases there was a similar prominence at fort Brown. The lack of proper sanitary conditions and the War Department withheld the pay ment of the money. The old question of the

Wrapper Dept.

Closing out balance of Winter stock of Wrappers and Tea Gowns less than half price (broken lots).

At 1.25

OUTING FLANNEL and FANCY BEDFORD CORD WRAPPERS, trimmed yoke and Watteau back.

At 1.69 SCOTCH FLANNEL WRAPPERS, in com-

bination colors and stripes.

At 2.75 CASHMERE TEA GOWNS with combine-

tions of Crepon and Ribbon trimmings. At 3.98

All-Wool STRIPED FLANNEL WRAP-PERS, and plain effects with braidings.

At 5.75 CASHMERE TEA GOWNS, with fancy

trimmings of ribbon velvets and braidings. ALSO A Combination Lot of CASHMERE

and HENRIETTA CLOTH TEA GOWNS, handsomely trimmed with velvets, silks and ribbons (in some of which only one or two pieces), marked to close at

7.50, 9.00, 11.98. CHINA and SURAH SILK GOWNS

12.50, 15.00, 18.00. BATH ROBES...... 2.98. 4.59

Balance of our Imported Novelties in EVENING WAISTS and TEA GOWNS At 50 Cents on the Dollar.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

owing to its rather isolated position. He had also several years before recommended it as a two-company post, and this view undoubtedly expressed his matured conclusions.
Thus the weight of recent testimony has been in favor of the maintenance of a fort on the present site; and, in any case, it is clear that there would be a fair claim upon the United States for the occupation of the land during a period of forty-six years. As to what this latter claim should be there has naturally been the same conflict of opinion as in regard to the value of the property itself. The tract contains 358 acres. Capt. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster, at one time suggested that \$1,000 a year would be a liberal allowance, since two residents of Brownsylle, possessing excellent judgment, had informed him that they considered \$537 as a sufficient rent. Gen. Meiga, the well-known Quartermaster-General, declared that a rent of \$500 would "far exceed any reasonable interest upon the capital." This would imply that the value of the land had been much less than \$25,000 during the greater part of its occupation, whatever may be the case to-day. At \$500 a year, the rent up to the present time would be about \$24,000. That would assume, of course, a value of less than \$25,000 for the land. However, the pending bill, without fixing any definite value on the land itself, and computing a fair interest thereupon as rent. appropriates a lump sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of extinguishing all claims upon the reservation.

It will be observed that this was the amount fixed upon in a bill introduced between the \$25,000 of 1875 and the \$160,000 of 1885. That the latter amount was excessive seems to be conceded in Congress; and the practical effect of the Senato's concurrence in the measure which has now passed the House would apparently he to save \$110,000 to the Treasury, inasmuch as the former act placed the amount not absolutely in the hands of the claimants, but at the disposition of the War Department for use in effecting the purchase and th

SANTA CLAUS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Business Suspended While the Stock Brok-ers Receive Their Gifts. A big Christmas tree, surmounted by a smiling Santa Claus, stood on the Stock Ex-change floor yesterday. The tree was thirty feet high, and, besides the usual ornaments and candles, it contained a lot of articles some of the members for the gladdening of their New Year. Mr. R. H. Halsted, better known as "Dick" Halsted, had looked after hese in person, and friends, men and women, of the men who were to be honored gathered

in the galleries at an early hour. Although officially business was presumed to occupy the minds of all on the floor until noon, it really received very little attention at any time. At 10% o'clock Mr. Halsted and his select committee marched on the floor, preceded by twenty pieces from Cappa's band. They marched around the room and then formed a circle around the tree. Mr. Halsted neted as Santa Claus, assisted by Fred Quick. John Wallace, and Ernest Groesbeck. Mr

John Wallace, and Ernest Groesbeck. Mr. Halsted had made special efforts to have such gitt appropriate, and it was the general opinion when the presentations were finished that he had succeeded. The band added to the pleasure of all by playing a popular air after each presentation, some of the gitts and their recipients were as follows:

J. D. Mills, alarm clock; W. Strother Jones, also known as "Calamity" Jones, because of his pessimistic tendencies, a map of Wood-lawn Cometery; Eurone Bogert, an assortment of lingeric and a bouquet; G. F. Cammings, "Little (asino"), the deuce of spales; Isider Wormser, a "genuwine" diamond as big as an apple inrice 30 conts); Mr. Vanderhoof, a huge beef longue; S. V. White, by proxy, a miniature clovated railrond; Secretary (icerze W. Fly, some race track neckwear, temmedore J. D. Smith, a tey yacht; in worden, a dell baby, commentorating a recent interesting event in his family; Amory Hodges, a red doil; Dick Halsted a pig from "Mrs." Halsted the is a bachelor; Noah Content, a bruss menkey. Frank Lavin, a china buil; A. C. Tower, a green carpet bag with peddler's outfit; George McKay, a Saivation Army uniform; Billy Duff, a washtub and a bottle of witskey; Ernest Groesbeck, Prohibitionist, fire extinculable. There were many other presents.